

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.

THURSDAY NOV. 21, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

The DAILY FREEMAN, containing the full telegraphic report to the associated press in Boston, morning and evening, and a full report of the proceedings of the Legislature, will be furnished during the Session to mail subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 for three months. For \$1.20 the DAILY will be sent three months, postage free. Two cents for single copies in wrapper, to be had at all times at the office. Members ordering papers to be sent regularly for the Session and wishing to pay the postage here will be supplied at the rate of two cents per number. The paper will be delivered to members and others at their rooms, at the rate of \$1.25 for three months.

The WEEKLY FREEMAN will be furnished to mail subscribers during the Session for twenty-five cents.

An Acknowledgment from the Capital Guards.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the box, sent some time since to the Capital Guards, has been heard from. It met with considerable delay in the passage and has but just arrived at Camp Griffin. From a letter just received from Captain Randall, in acknowledgment of the receipt of it, we make the following extracts:

I improve the first moment to acknowledge the receipt of the box forwarded to my care for the benefit of the Capital Guards. It was delivered by some means until to-day, when I got it all safe and sound, and I have opened it and find it richly filled with articles that are of real benefit to us. I am certain the donors would have felt genuine satisfaction to have been in sight of my tent, and seen the pleasure and satisfaction with which the stockings were received by the boys in my Company. They needed them very much, as well as the towels. It is true that the State furnished a towel to a man before we left Vermont, but they were very coarse and cheap, and many were lost in the Bull Run affair, and what were not, were nearly all used up, consequently your request was very timely.

Very much is said, I notice, by the papers about the way we are furnished and provided for. Now we suffer more for the very kind of things contained in your box, than for the more common articles of clothing. The Government don't profess to furnish many of these things.

I see some difference of opinion exists respecting our true condition as to clothing. I will tell you exactly how our Regiment has been and is situated. One month ago, every man in the Regiment should have had a new suit throughout, and many needed them sooner. There are a great many troops to be supplied, and very likely the Government does as well as it can, but while many Regiments have been supplied in full, with clothes and blankets, ours has only received about one half what they need, many of the men wearing the old gray uniform all in rags. This is true, the stories of interested persons to the contrary notwithstanding. But we get something almost every day, and all probably by-and-by be comfortable.

But tell the good people not to worry about us. We are able to endure some privations, and when we consider how many hardships were endured by our fathers to establish our independence, we should not shrink from its defence, even were our sufferings as great or greater than theirs.

But I must not forget to say that the patriotic sentiments contained in your letter were as cheering and inspiring as the articles themselves. We had almost feared that in the excitement and effort of raising new troops, and especially when you came to have a whole Regiment in your midst, that we, in our humble pretensions, might be almost forgotten, but the reference to us as "our Company" led us to the conclusion that our remembrance was yet perpetuated. With many thanks to all those who assisted in preparing and sending the box, &c., I subscribe myself,

Your humble servant.

F. V. RANDALL.

A NATIONAL ARMORY AT CHICAGO.—The citizens of Chicago are making an earnest and extensive movement to procure the location of a National Armory and Foundry in that city; and in furtherance of the object they have issued an able and lucid memorial to our Government, showing the superior advantages which that location would possess for such a purpose. With but one objection, Chicago would be one of the best and safest places in the Free States for such a National establishment. That objection consists in the accessibility of the British forces to the place by water, in case of war with that power. But if Chicago can be strongly enough fortified to be secure against that contingency, it is, with its every other great natural advantages, just the place for the important establishment in question.

Ex-Governor Fletcher's Speech.

When the House last night took up the joint resolutions in relation to Slavery, Gov. Fletcher submitted the following remarks, which anti-slavery readers will not fail to read with deep interest:

MR. SPEAKER:—I have not often asked the attention of this House, for I saw around me able and experienced legislators, to whom, with pleasure and with profit I have respectfully listened. I would ask the forbearance of the House that I may give expression to some views in relation to the resolutions now before the House.

There are sentiments involved in these resolutions which no freeman, at a time like this, has a right to treat with indifference.

We are informed that Solon, the celebrated legislator of Athens, enacted a law for the capital punishment of every citizen that should remain neutral when subjects of great magnitude divided the people of that Republic. He considered that the declining to take an active and decided part, on great and critical occasions, indicated such culpable indifference to the vital interests of the commonwealth as could only be expiated by death. I blame the rigor of that law, but the principle developed, and upon which the law was founded, is an important one. I believe, Sir, that no citizen can sit a silent spectator of an enormous evil that threatens the ruin of his country without partaking of guilt; but that it is the duty of every citizen, however humble and defective may be his services, to stand forth and exert himself for his country. With this conviction I need not apologize for taking a part on this occasion.

The first resolution asserts that Slavery is the source of our great National calamity. Can any one doubt this? American Slavery is despotism, and despotism is the deadly antagonist, the arch foe of human liberty—it is a despotism unrelieved by a single redeeming principle. This serpent has laid coiled up in the bosom of our country. Its nature and essence is hostility to our free institutions. This has been the canker worm gnawing at the heart of the Republic, and, like a mill-stone around its neck, dragging it down to ruin. These antagonistic, jarring interests, that exist in our country, can never be harmonized.

The heterogeneous mixture of aristocracies and democracies made up the American Union. What a strange compound of liberty and despotism! Can such hostile and repulsive elements remain long in contact without producing an explosion? It is impossible it should be otherwise. Now Democracy and Despotism are arrayed face to face; like Gabriel and the arch devil, they have come to the desperate conflict. The trumpet has sounded—the armies have rushed to the field—the vain cry of peace is hushed—fight we must upon one side or the other—in such a struggle there can be no neutrality. Union meetings, where they pass round sugar-plums and candy must give way for artillery to march along. We have a cruel deadly enemy that we must meet with deadly weapons.

It is impossible that Slaveholders can exist peaceably in a Republic, founded like ours, upon the natural and inalienable rights of all men—upon the will and votes, the industry and intelligence of the whole people. The Slaveholder is an aristocrat by the very nature of his life. His interests are pitted against those of the people, and he finds no terms strong enough to express his hatred and contempt for free, intelligent labor, and for those institutions which secure the rights and interests of all. Here, Sir, is the "bitter root" named in the resolution.

Every branch of industry, science, art, literature, education and religion have flourished where they have been committed to good faith to the soil of freedom. Slavery, like a stagnant, infectious pool, sends out its exhalations of barrenness and death. We may trace all the tremendous evils that afflict our country to this foul source. This is the infectious fountain that sends forth the polluted, deadly stream of rebellion and treason—the mad, desperate attempt to destroy our liberties and overthrow the government and the Union.

The Slave power has sought to gag our free mouths, and stop the beating of our free hearts by shutting out the life-breath of liberty, and told us if we refused to submit they would smother the Union. Has not the North bowed too submissively before the grim and bloody shrine of this Southern Moloch?—The North has borne insult, abuse and injury, with more mute docility than did Balaam's animal, that spoke out on the third offense.—Slavery has plunged our Country into former inglorious wars, where thousands of precious lives were lost, widows and orphans multiplied, and a train of enormous evils endured, all at the behest of Slavery. Let this war be for the killing and burial of the pampered, cruel monster that has long waved his bloody sceptre over millions of passive Slaves, black and white, who in spiritless acquiescence have linked the chains that bound them. Let a mighty stone be placed and sealed at the door of its repulsive and good men or angels will never roll it away.

It is Slavery that makes this Nation shake under the tread of mighty armies, and that subjects us to all the horrors of war. Slavery waged the war against anti-slavery, and nothing but anti-slavery can successfully meet and cope with it. The first resolution asserts also, that Slavery or the Republic must die. In my judgment that is the only alternative; we must choose one of the two.

The Chief Magistrate of the Nation nobly uttered this sentiment, in that great senatorial contest in Illinois. After quoting the proverb that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," he said: "I believe the Government cannot endure permanently, half Slave and half Free; I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided, it will become all one thing or else the other." Despotism and Freedom cannot be assimilated; let not the idea be indulged for a moment, as a solution of the problem which now presses so heavily upon us. Many historical analogies might be adduced in confirmation of this position. Destroy Slavery, or be destroyed by it, is the voice that calls to us from the Ages and from high Heaven in this crisis of our destiny. It is vain to say that the war has nothing to do with Slavery—that it is only for the support of the Government against the rebellion. Let it be for the destruction of Slavery, that caused the rebellion. Inasmuch as the war into which we are plunged is a pro-slavery war, on the part of the rebels, let it be an anti-slavery war on the part of the Government. Then it would commend itself to the friends of Freedom everywhere to the sympathy of all Christendom and to the favor of God. Has not the Southern Confederacy of

traitors planted itself squarely and unequivocally upon Slavery as the corner-stone? and shall we speak less clearly and boldly in behalf of Liberty? Heaven forbid! Let the lines be drawn—let the great and true issue be set forth before the gaze of the world. Slavery is the vulnerable point in the armor of our foe—let the blow be aimed there.

Is it the purpose in this awful conflict to restore all things to the same condition in which they were just before the open war commenced, and let the old "irrepressible conflict" go on, and we continue co-partners in the guilt and horrors of Slavery? Heaven save us from the insane attempt to organize anew on the platform of Despotism and Freedom—that fatal rock on which we have split. What has Slavery done that it should be spared and treated so tenderly? What is there so sacred, so lovely, in its character, that men are reluctant to have it perish? Is it said that it is a reverence for law that would spare Slavery—that it has a legal existence? I deny it. I believe the little nullifying rebellious State of South Carolina cannot show on her books a statute for the establishment of Slavery. What if she had? do not courts set aside contracts that have in them any trace or tincture of fraud or crime? Slavery was supposed to be legal in England for a long period, but Grenville Sharp, after seven years of hard toil in examining the Constitution and Laws of England, convinced the highest Court, and procured from Lord Mansfield in '72 that glorious decision that so soon as a Slave sets his foot upon the soil of Britain he is free. I desire to cherish a reverence for those great principles of justice and humanity, without which all law is despotism. Let us beware lest under the pretext of rendering unto Caesar the things that are his, we deny to God the things that are His. I would to Heaven we had a Mansfield upon our Bench, or that the crime robes of Justice might no longer be stained by decisions and constructions against the rights of man.

The history of our Republic consists in the working and the conflicts of the principles of Liberty and oppression. The political existence of our Country is based on the inalienable rights of man.

The Constitution, in my judgment, is a warrant deed of liberty to every man coming within its limits. Did those men who sanctioned the declaration, coming fresh from that baptism of fire, the Revolution, make a pro-slavery Constitution? If the framers were sincere in wishing to promote the purposes they avowed, nothing could have been further from their intention than to admit anything into the Constitution which would perpetuate Slavery. What heavier charge of inconsistency and treachery could be alleged. We owe it to the memory of those venerated men to exonerate them from such a charge. Should we not be inclined to such a construction as will be consistent with their principles, for which they pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honor?

The Colonies could not legalize Slavery by the laws of England, and by the fundamental principles of our government, a legal character could not be conferred. Suppose it had the forms of law, would it not subvert the very basis of law and of our government? The acts of Parliament of which our fathers complained had all the forms of law, but they subverted the fundamental principles of right.

Let us turn the tables for a moment and imagine that by some construction of what was called law, or Constitution, the wives and children of these members were liable to be dragged into Slavery; would there not be such an uprising as never was seen before—such a scream of execration as never burst from mortal lips. The name of every man who should whisper an apology for such a construction would be set in that apostate list, at the head of which, stands the name of Judas Iscariot.

In my view slavery has no legal existence this side of the infernal regions; there, where it was born and brought up, it may be constitutional. I would to heaven it was sent back to its native home! Shall the poor fugitive that escapes from his prison house be dragged back into the hell of slavery? No! put a musket in his hand and bid him fight for the liberties of his country.

Let a petition go up from the Green Mountains to the Federal Government, asking for the adoption of the rule that governed our immortal Harrington. I think the North will soon decide that the peculiar institution has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. The resolution asserts that the spirit of liberty alone can supply the proper enthusiasm to meet this crisis. That is the spirit that in every age has led on to glorious deeds. It was the love of liberty that beat high in the bosoms of our Pilgrim Fathers. Under its influence they broke away from the enduring associations of family and home, from the fairest portions of the old world, and buffeted with the storms of ocean and with the perils of the wilderness. It was the love of liberty that sustained them and their descendants amid sufferings and sacrifices that have no parallel.

The army of the revolution was stimulated in that unequal contest by thrilling appeals to the love of liberty. No forbidding aspect could turn the eye of our fathers from the glorious object of their toils, civil and religious liberty. The planters of this fair garden sowed good seeds, but an enemy sowed tares. Let the army of freedom be the angels to gather and burn. Here they planted the tree of liberty, they shielded its tender germs from the rude blasts that beat upon it, they moistened it with tears and with the blood of brave hearts that we might gather the fruit of its branches, while those who planted it lay mouldering beneath its shade. While one verdant leaf remains upon that tree of liberty, let us rally to its defense and preservation. The men of the revolution, burning with this sacred passion, proclaimed to the astonished world the heaven-born truth that all men are born free and equal, and that all men have an inalienable right to liberty. In defence of that principle they lavished their blood and their treasure, resolved to stand or fall with it. They took their stand at the side of the infant cause of human liberty, single handed and alone, they gloried to stand there, while a world in arms was arrayed against this new idea of equal right. The language then was, "live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish, I go for the Declaration!" and that other noble utterance, "Give me liberty or give me death."

Now, Mr Speaker, let the same great and true issue be plainly and boldly set forth. The South announces to the world that she secedes that she may establish a government founded on slavery. Will the North be less clear and emphatic in her declarations for freedom? Let us talk less of union, of flag, stars and stripes. The

Union has been made the theme of a great deal of idle declamation. The Union was formed, I suppose, for protection against aggressions from abroad or at home; as the best guaranty of our independence and freedom, and the safeguard of liberty. But the modern cry for the Union has been to extend and perpetuate slavery. When the thing has changed its nature shall I love it merely for its name? Our fathers had a union with England that had lasted nearly two centuries—a union that made them partakers of the renown of Britain—that made them a part and parcel of a great nation. But when the mother country sought to abuse her power they said, "a union upon such terms is a mockery;" it is not the union we have loved and cherished, and we scorn it. When a union becomes inconsistent with humanity and liberty, let it perish. What kind of a union is desired? one of despotism and freedom; of fire and water; of wolf and lamb; of fox and chickens! What a miserable mockery!

Let us, Mr. Speaker, take for our battle cry God and Liberty—decree it better to die all freemen than to live all slaves. With such a motto, such a glorious issue, the true lovers of freedom will rally to the conflict with an enthusiasm which the spirit of liberty alone can inspire.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT

Annual Session—1861.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

AFTERNOON.

SENATE.—Resolution offered.—By Mr. Robbins, suspending the 14th joint rule till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend by substituting 3 o'clock; agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Edmunds moved a call of the Senate, and there being barely a quorum, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, to procure the attendance of absentees.

Reports of Committees.—By Mr. Beecher, for General Com., in favor of the bill changing the name of Vashli Victoria Townsend.

By Mr. Edmunds for Judiciary Com. in favor of House bill 109, relating to the records of Probate Courts; passed in concurrence.

By Mr. Upham, for Com. on Claims, in favor of Senate bill 64, paying Thomas E. Powers \$300 for services before the Com. on Claims in the sessions of 1858-59, ordered to lie.

By Mr. Morgan, for Com. on Education, adverse to Senate bill 46, amending an act relating to common schools; ordered to lie; in favor of House bill 118, relating to the accounts of superintendents of schools, with an amendment to pay superintendents out of the treasury of the town.

Mr. Edmunds disapproved the amendment, as he was desirous to secure the greatest possible efficiency to our schools, and he thought the present method would produce that effect.

Mr. White and Mr. Powers wished greater economy in this matter, and were of opinion that the superintendents should be paid by the town by which they were appointed, as thereby an interest would be excited to make them do their duty and to see that they did not get too well paid for it. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 15 to 12, and passed. House bill 43, incorporating the Essex County Railroad Company was taken up, and strongly advocated by Mr. Beattie, on the ground of the route proposed being a feasible one, and that the contemplated road would afford a market to a large quantity of lumber at present unavailable, and would open a large valley, now unsettled, to the farming interest of the State. He urged that it would be a great public benefit, and would injure only a company that had not exactly fulfilled the terms of its charter.

Mr. Wheeler was in favor of the road as a matter of importance to the great travelling public, and because it could not but be of great advantage to the community in general. It would tend to open a new section of country and make two blades of grass grow where none grew before. He regarded the argument that it might reduce the revenues of another corporation of no importance.

Mr. Woodbridge opposed the passage of the bill. He reviewed the situation of the railroads of the State, chartered under the most favorable circumstances, and argued from their bankruptcy that no project like the one in question could succeed. He denounced the scheme as highly unjust to corporations now existing, which they labored, would become irremediable. He could see neither in the locality or prospects of the proposed road, anything which would give it a success surpassing similar corporations inaugurated under much more favorable auspices.

Pending his remarks the Senate took a recess till 7 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE.—The full report of Quartermaster Davis in relation to property left at Camp Baxter after the departure of the third regiment, was received, and read by the clerk, and ordered to lie.

Senate Bills referred.—Senate bill 92, an act in amendment of an act relating to railroads, approved Nov. 11, 1857; to Judiciary Com.—Senate 97, an act abating the poll taxes of voters, at the discretion of towns; to Com. on Military Affairs. Senate 99, an act to authorize the employment of necessary clerks in the Means. Senate 105, an act in relation to supplies for volunteers; to Com. on Military Affairs. Senate bill, an act relating to bill of exceptions; to Judiciary Com. Senate 108, an act exempting State bonds from taxation; to Com. to make up the grand list.

Senate's joint resolution providing for the publication of the laws of the special session was adopted in concurrence.

Senate's proposed amendments of House bill 133, relating to appointment of Commissioners to adjust military accounts, were concurred in. House bill 25, an act to amend Sec. one, of an act approved Nov. 19th, relating to property grossment.

Com. on public buildings reported a resolution providing for an additional radiator for heating the State Library; ordered to lie.

The House concurred in Senate's joint resolution in relation to rule providing that bills may not be sent to either House for concurrence during the last two days of the Session. The resolution extends the time to 3 o'clock, P. M. of to-day.

House 180, fixing the salaries of certain State officers was taken up. Mr. Jones moved to

amend by changing the salary of the State Auditor from \$1000 to \$700; after discussion the amendment was ordered to be made. Mr. Fletcher of Cavendish moved further to amend by making the Treasurer's salary \$700 instead of \$1000. He thought no difference should be made between the salaries of the two officers above mentioned. Amendment was lost.

Mr. Nichols of Rutland, moved to amend by making the salary of the State Treasurer the same as provided in the bill, only for the year of 1860 and 1861; amendment lost.

Mr. Canfield of Arlington, moved to reconsider the vote fixing the salary of the Auditor at \$700; the House refused to reconsider, and the bill passed.

House bills passed.—An act in addition to an act in relation to the surties of the late State Treasurer. Bill 225, relating to appeal of bank stock. Bill 238, "an act in addition to chap. 85 of C. S., relating to Associations.

House bill 239, "an act making provision for the support of the Government, was taken up and read the third time, and passed.

Senate bills referred.—Senate bill 96, an act for the relief of Anson Shaw; to Com. on Claims. Senate bill 101, an act in amendment of Chap. 95, Sec. 9; to General Com.

The House concurred in Senate's proposed amendment of House 227, relating to pay of military companies.

Bills passed.—Senate 28, relating to clothing supplied to soldiers by this State. Senate 38, an act providing for the immediate settlement and allowance of claims of this State against the United States. Senate 95, an act relating to interest on balances due the State.

Senate 88, an act relating to the auditing of accounts against the State. Senate 89, an act in alteration of sec 4 chap 10 C. S. Senate 44, an act to provide for the surrender of the charter and franchise of the Vergennes plank road company. Senate 102, relative to distribution of the geological report. Senate 74, an act in relation to the election and composition of county Commissioner. Senate 182, relating to suits in which the State is the party in interest. Senate 86, an act in addition to an act relating to disclosures of trustees. Senate 94, an act to incorporate the Johnson Brass Band. Senate 96, requiring trustees to give bonds in certain cases. Senate 97, relating to taxes on polls of voters. Senate 107, an act relating to bills of exceptions.

Bills refused third reading.—Senate bill 67, to incorporate the Ottaquechee Sons of Temperance, division No. 7. Senate bill 87, relating to prosecution of suits against the State. Senate bill 88, relating to fees in Probate Court. Senate bill 102, in relation to transfer of real estate of unincorporated companies, held in trust.

Bills ordered to lie.—Senate bill 103, relating to supplies for volunteers. Senate bill 19, an act to regulate and equalize the property of insolvent debtors; [the Judiciary Com. reported favorably on the last bill, Senate 18.]

Senate bill to pay A. Shaw, was passed in concurrence.

Senate bill 99, an act to authorize the employment of clerks, &c., was reported unfavorably by Com. on Ways and Means, and refused third reading.

Senate's joint resolutions of thanks to Governor Fairbanks were unanimously adopted.

House bill 38, relating to the destruction of noxious animals was refused passage.

House bill, an act to provide for district schools in some cases was passed.

House bill 67, to prevent traffic in intoxicating liquors was ordered to third reading.

On motion of Mr. Miner of Manchester, the House went into Com. of the Whole for consideration of Senate bill 63, "An act to organize 'the militia.'" The Com. on rising reported the bill to the House without an expression of opinion, by their chairman, Mr. Miner.

On motion of Mr. Noyes, the bill was made special order for 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

The Com. on Mileage and Debentures further reported that they allowed debentures for forty-three days, and included in this day of the excursion to Burlington. Pending motions to amend the report, the House Adjourned.

EVENING.

SENATE.—House bills referred.—225, relating to the appraisal of bank stock, to Com. on Banks. 226, relating to the pay due to volunteers at their decease, to Com. on Military Affairs; 227, amending section 1 of chapter 21 of the C. S. to Com. on Education; 234, amending an act relating to the revision of the public laws of this State, to Com. on Judiciary; 237, in addition to an act relating to the surties of the late State Treasurer, to Com. on Judiciary; 238, making provision for debts against the State Prison, to Com. on Finance; 239, regulating the rate of speed of engines and trains in certain cases, to Com. on Roads; 238, in addition to chapter eighty-five of the C. S., relating to associations, to Com. on Judiciary; 230, for the relief of the town of Middlebury, to Com. on Claims; organizing the militia, to Com. on Military Affairs.

Mr. Woodbridge resumed his argument against the Essex Railroad bill, and was opposed by Mr. Willard, who contended that the road if built, could not fail of being a great benefit to Essex County, and doing no injury to other portions of the State. No opposition had been offered to the measure except by the officers of another corporation, who claimed that it might reduce their income, but he urged that it was not the province of the Legislature to encourage monopolies, but to do the greatest good to the greatest number. He rebutted the argument that Essex County had already one railroad, and was yet mostly uncultivated, by showing that it had doubled in wealth and population within a few years. He introduced statistics tending to show that the resources of Essex County would be increased far beyond the cost of the proposed road, and thought that justice to a large section of the State demanded the passage of the bill.

Mr. Powers opposed the passage of the bill, and pending his remarks, the President declared the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Report of the Select Com. appointed to examine and investigate the accounts for military expenditures, of Governor, Adjutant and Inspector General and Quartermaster General, reported by their chairman, Mr. Sedgwick. The Report after noticing some items not contained in the Report of the Military Committee, stated that there had been a continual decrease in expenses of fitting out regiments, as experience had been gained; it also noticed and commended the accuracy and faithfulness of the Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.